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Newsletter of the American Libraries in New Zealand, April 24, 1992.



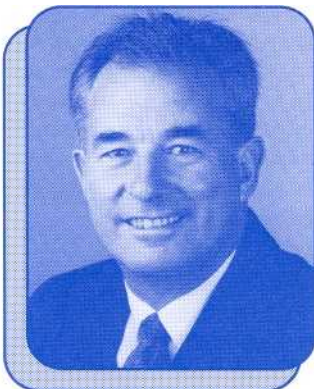
FIFTY YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND NEW ZEALAND

UNITED STATES - NEW ZEALAND
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Fifty years ago, on April 24, 1942, the Hon. Patrick Hurley presented his credentials as U.S. Minister to the New Zealand government headed by Prime Minister Peter Fraser. That event, so quietly observed amidst the stress of war, marks a watershed in New Zealand history; Patrick Hurley was not only the first U.S. Minister to New Zealand, he was the first minister from any country accredited to New Zealand. His appearance here therefore signaled not only a major increase in the level and strength of [U.S.-N.Z. diplomatic](#) relations, it also celebrated the arrival of New Zealand amongst those nations fully independent, in sole control of their foreign policy. Much has happened since that April day in 1942, but the close ties of friendship remain, strengthened by comradeship in war, and shared economic, political and social ideals. I have traveled widely within New Zealand, and met many New Zealanders. I firmly believe that the destinies of our two countries are rapidly becoming one destiny as the world becomes ever more interdependent. I am glad that the peoples of our countries are fellow passengers on that journey.



Hon. Della M. Newman
United States Ambassador to New Zealand



New Zealand's first Ambassador to the United States presented his credentials to President Roosevelt on 16 February 1942. It was the day after the fall of Singapore, a time of great common danger for our two countries. The choice of Ambassador, Walter Nash, then Deputy Prime Minister and "Special Minister" to the United States, reflected the gravity of those times. In the same year, New Zealand welcomed the establishment of the first United States Legation under Minister Patrick Hurley, and the arrival of the U.S. Marines who were destined to turn the course of the war in the Pacific. Fifty years is not a long time in international affairs. But the years 1942-1992 have been particularly tumultuous. Across those years, the New Zealand / United States relationship has epitomised the wider requirements of an interdependent world. Then and now it reflects a commonality of approach, a deep-seated commitment to human rights and the principles and practice of democracy, and a proud record on both sides of shouldering responsibility for the resolution of international problems. These are the ties that bind, and I am confident, as we approach the twenty-first century, that they will endure and strengthen.

Rt. Hon. Don McKinnon
New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs

An Informal Chronology of U.S. - N.Z. Relations

1797

- 1797 - First American contact made by sealers from the American vessel "Mercury".
- 1804 - American sealer O.F. Smith discovers Foveaux Strait.
- 1838 - Captain James Clendon opens first American Consulate at Russell.
- 1842 - Lieutenant Charles Wilkes expedition stops in N.Z. on way to discover Antarctica. (disputed by French)
- 1862 - U.S. Consulate established in Dunedin following influx of American goldminers.
- 1868 - U.S. Consulate opens in Wellington, the new capital.
- 1870 - San Francisco mail service begins. A California line runs a fleet of 4 paddle steamers between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.
- 1871 - U.S. Consulate moves to Auckland from the Bay of Islands.
- 1875 - Rainbow trout and Quinns salmon introduced from the West Coast of the U.S.
- 1885 - Visiting American suffragist Mary Leavitt establishes New Zealand's Women's Christian Temperance Union - sowing the seeds of feminism.
- 1894 - U.S. Consulate opens in Christchurch.
- 1897 - Mark Twain does lecture tour of New Zealand.
- 1908 - Teddy Roosevelt's "Great White Fleet" visits.
 - Carnegie Library opens in Dunedin with support of American industrialist Andrew Carnegie. The first of many Carnegie supported libraries in New Zealand.
- 1925 - Widespread planting of radiata pine from California begins.
- 1928 - Byrd sails south from Dunedin for Little America in Antarctica.
 - U.S. wins second consecutive gold medal in rugby.
 - Rugby abolished as an Olympic sport.
 - Zane Grey in New Zealand.
- 1940 - Regular trans Pacific airlinks Auckland to San Francisco opened by Pan American Airways.
- 1941 - New Zealand Supply Mission set up with Washington to handle New Zealand's procurements during war.

A NIGHT OF NOSTALGIA

May 16 - '40's Dance to be held at the Wellington Overseas Terminal to celebrate a half century of formal links. Music by the 7th Battalion Military Band. Continuous hors d'oeuvres. Proceeds to the Life Education Trust.

For tickets call 472-9620 or 478-8482

1942

- 1942 - Brigadier General Patrick Hurley appointed first U.S. Minister to New Zealand. February 14.
 - N.Z. Deputy Prime Minister Walter Nash appointed "Special Minister" to the United States. February 16.
 - Minister Hurley presents his credentials, Auckland. April 24.
 - U.S. battleships arrive in Auckland harbor. June 12.
 - 1st Marine Division arrives in Wellington. These were the first of 100,000 American servicemen stationed in N.Z. June 13.
 - 2nd Marine Division arrives Wellington - lays plaque at Aotea Quay. Inscription reads: "If you need a friend you have one."
- 1943 - 3rd Marine Division arrives. March.
 - 2nd Marine Division departs. May.
 - Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visits New Zealand. June.
 - American library opens in Wellington.
 - By war's end, 1,400 U.S. servicemen marry New Zealand women.
- 1948 - The U.S. Legation in Wellington and NZ Legation in Washington gain "Embassy" status.
 - Fulbright agreement between U.S. and N.Z. to foster cultural and educational exchanges.
- 1951 - ANZUS Security Treaty signed between Australia, New Zealand and the United States.
- 1956 - U.S. Antarctic programs open in Christchurch and McMurdo.
- 1957 - Rock and Roll rules; 97% of top twenty records are American.
 - British-American cooperative movement becomes the New Zealand - American Association. By 1992 membership has grown to over 600.
- 1966 - President Lyndon B. Johnson visits New Zealand.
 - "Camperdown" in Lower Hutt becomes U.S. Ambassador's residence.
- 1970 - American Chamber of Commerce in NZ chartered.
- 1975 - First kiwifruit exported to U.S.
- 1977 - U.S. Embassy Chancery opens in Fitzherbert Terrace.
- 1982 - Vice-President George Bush visits.
- 1984 - Record 220,000 New Zealanders visit U.S.
 - Establishment of Black Birch Observatory to map southern skies.
- 1985 - New Zealand denies port access to USS Buchanan.
- 1986 - U.S. - N.Z. Council founded.
- 1991 - U.S. is N.Z.'s third largest trading partner with annual trade

Fifty Years of Diplomatic Relations

The Beginning ...

"Great and Good Friend: I have conferred the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary upon Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, a distinguished citizen of the United States, with the object of representing in New Zealand the interests of the United States of America. He is well informed of the desire of this Government to cultivate to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long existed between New Zealand and this Country." President Franklin D. Roosevelt to His Majesty, George VI. Feb. 10, 1942.



Civic Reception at the Wellington Town Hall for Gen. P. J. Hurley

April 21, 1942

Evening Post Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library,



Mrs Roosevelt's broadcast on arrival in New Zealand.

1943

Alexander Turnbull Library

"...all members of the Government are very happy that the United States is represented here and they are doing everything in their power to make the relationship successful, not alone for the war effort, but for the purpose of drawing more closely the ties of kinship and friendship between the people of New Zealand and those of the United States." Hon. Patrick Hurley to Cordell Hull.

April 30, 1942.

"...On leaving this post I cannot refrain from expressing to you the deep sentiments of fellowship, kinship, and unity of ideals that I experienced among the officials and the people of New Zealand. As a people and as a Dominion New Zealand has never committed a crime. That Dominion has the fairest history of any of the English-speaking nations and I think of any nation in the world." Hon. Patrick Hurley to Cordell Hull (his letter of resignation as U.S. Minister to New Zealand).
March 4, 1943

"...It is certain that Australia and New Zealand are to be immediately confronted with land, as well as air and sea warfare The effort of the United States in the Far East should for the present have but three major objectives: (1) To hold Australia and New Zealand. (2) To defend its supply line from the United States to New Zealand and Australia. (3) To launch offenses from Australia and Alaska against Japan in Japan." Gen. Patrick Hurley to Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State.
March 22, 1942.



Eleanor Roosevelt with Guide Rangi at Whakarewareware, Rotorua.

1943

Alexander Turnbull Library

"...New Zealanders are engaged in this war for their survival and for the perpetuation of their principles and way of life. In this hour, I come to you ... to say that your principles are our principles and your cause is our cause." Gen. Patrick Hurley to an address of welcome by Prime Minister, Peter Fraser.
April 20, 1942.



Patrick Hurley (seated right) chats with Peter Fraser, N.Z. Prime Minister, and

Envoys of the United States of America to New Zealand 1942 - 1992

Presentation of Credentials

Patrick J. Hurley	April 24, 1942
William C. Burdett	December 4, 1943
Kenneth S. Patton	August 15, 1944
Avra Warren	February 27, 1946
Robert M. Scotten	April 7, 1948
Robert C. Hendrickson	February 16, 1955
Francis H. Russell	June 5, 1957
Anthony B. Akers	July 18, 1961

Presentation of Credentials

Herbert B. Powell	October 23, 1963
John F. Henning	April 5, 1967
Kenneth Franzheim II	October 7, 1969
Armistead Selden, Jr.	April 22, 1974
Anne Clark Martindell	August 28, 1979
H. Monroe Browne	August 11, 1981
Paul M. Cleveland	January 10, 1986
Della M. Newman	October 24, 1989

Embassy Work: Who Does What

THE AMBASSADOR: As the Head of the Embassy or Mission, is the representative of the President of the United States, having a prime responsibility for making known U.S. policy, views and goals in the host country and reporting to the Department of State on the policies and goals of the New Zealand government.

THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION: Acts as the Executive Officer for the Ambassador, taking over the direction of the Embassy when the Ambassador is out of the country.

POLITICAL SECTION: Participates in government to government negotiations, makes known U.S. government policy and views to the New Zealand government, and observes, analyzes and reports on developments of significance.

ECONOMIC SECTION: Participates in government negotiations in furtherance of U.S. economic objectives, makes known U.S. government economic policy, and observes, analyzes and reports to the Department of State on economic developments.

CONSULAR SECTION: Responsible for visa and passport services, and the protection and welfare of American citizens and property.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION: Responsible for the administrative management of the Mission. Marine Security Guards ensure the security of Mission persons and property.

DEFENSE ATTACHE OFFICE: Serves as advisor to the Ambassador on all matters associated with U.S. defense policies. Coordinates with host nations military services on issues of mutual interest.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE: Promotes U.S. exports in New Zealand.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE: Has primary responsibility for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's overseas market information, access, and development programs.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION: Administers U.S. program of scientific research in Antarctica. Headquarters based in Christchurch.

U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE: Promotes knowledge of American government policies, society and culture, and advises Washington of the New Zealand public's views of U.S. government policy. Offices in Wellington, Auckland and Christchurch.

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Christchurch

United States Information Service
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Christchurch

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FAX: 795-677

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FAX: 660-586

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